UP AN HOUR AND A HALF

Beats All Previous Records in Present of 10,000 Spectators Who Had In Mind the Disaster Which Recently Cost the Life of Lieutenant Selfridge. Could Have Remained Aloft For a Longer Period-Machine Acted Mag-

Le Mans, Sept. 22.-In the present of the officials of the French Aero club, General Bazaine-Hayter, com-mander of the Fourth army corps; a large number of French and foreign officers officers and aeroplane experts and a wildly cheering crowd numbering 10,-000 Wilbur Wright, the American aeronaut, accomplished a signal triumpl capturing the world's record from his brother, Orville Wright, with a mar-valously impressive flight in his pow-erful machine of 1 hour 31 minutes 51 seconds, covering in that time an acters, or nearly sixty-one miles.

Owing to the recent accident at Fort Myer the trial for the Michelin cup for the greatest distance covered by an aeroplane in 1908 and the Aero club prize of \$1,000 for the longest flight over an inclosed ground attracted in-tense interest, although the spectators Alenlayed the utmost deference and Could Have Salled Farther.

Mr. Wright stated that he had de-cended only because of darkness. He atill had sufficient essence in the tank to last an hour.

Mr. Wright at first appeared nervous. and ill luck seemed to be pursuing him. The wind was too high in the morning to permit of a flight, and when it fell at 4 e'clock in the aftermoon Wright made three false starts ewing to the oblique direction of the breeze and trouble experienced with

ally at 5:15, after the direction The storting rall had been changed to point in the teeth of the breeze which was then blowing gently at about four miles an hour, the aviator got away nicely, safling majestically up the field amid thundering cheers. Red fings were posted at regular inter-vals, which permitted the spectators to estimate the distance as the flight

Railroad Train Steadiness After rounding the upper turn Wright swept back to where the thousands were gathered and began de-scribing ellipses. Round and round he went with the regularity of clockwork and the steadiness of a railroad train. The great crowd was at once delighted and amaged at the remarkable stability shown by the repairs. Wright at first manifested extraordinary pru-dence, flying so low that he seemed almost to skim the earth, but on the

thirteenth round he rose to sixty feet. In the gathering darkness the spectacle became thrilling. The aeroplane could no longer be seen at the farther end of the field. It appeared and disappeared in the gloom like a white phantom, but the sound of the censeless churn of the propellers told the multitude, which had now grown frantic, that Wright still was in the sir. Matches were lighted to keep watch on the fleeting minutes, and night had fallen when at the end of the thirtythird round Wright shut off his motor and came lightly to the ground in front of the derrick. With a mad cheer the crowd broke

through the lines and rushed forward, only being prevented from holsting the American in triumph on their shoulders by charging cavalry. sador White said he believe the American people should present a testimonial to the Wright brothers.

HITCHCOCK AT HELM.

Taft Assures National Chairman of His Support. nnati, Sept. 22.—Judge Taft sent the following telegram to Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock assuring him of

"Do not be disturbed by publications with reference to your management of the campaign or statements of an intention to supplant you in control. The presence of Senator Crane here gave rise to inferences which I attempted to deprecate. I have every confidence in you and in the success of your manage-ment, and I welcome the assistance. as you do, of Senator Crane and of the

Republicans Short of Cash Chicago, Sept. 22.-That the funds necessary to defray the expense of a long and vigorous speaking campaign have not been forthcoming was frankly admitted by Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock of the Republican natio committee. The statement was made in explanation of the delays that have palga work in most of the states.

Sheriff and Negre Killed In Duel. Fort Gaines, Gn., Sept. 22.—Sheriff W. W. Beard was shot five times by George Thomas, the negro alleged to have murdered the Bins boys about ten days ago, and Thomas in turn was shot and killed by the sheriff.

Orders Prayers For Rain. Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 22. -Archbish op Sebastian G. Messmer of Milwau kee sent a letter to the clergy of his ese ordering prayers for rain.

Pastor's Wife a Showgirl, Philadelphia. Sept. 22. Whether a clergyman's wife can with dignity give up her position in the community to go Green Hill Presbyterian church, on Girard avenue. The report that Mrs. Margaret Riley, wife of the Rev. Ed-Ellsworth Riley, poster of the church, is at present employed in New York in the case of a musical comedy has been confirmed by the minister and may cause dissension in the church

They struck another delay in his long fight for freedom when at the recogni-of District Attorney Jennie of New York Judge Isane D. Mills in the supreme court granted an adjournment by jury on the question of his linearity. general impression is that Justice trial by jury on the question of his inwantly and that the trial will be held

Slaver Zastera a Madman Freehold, N. J., Sept. 22 - Frank Zastera, who killed William B. Sheppard, his wife, Josephine Ryan Shep-pard and their servant, Jennie Bendy, at the Mariboro squab farm, near Wickstunk, N. J., on May 16 last, was committed to the State Assium For the Issanc at Trenton.

GAY TIMES FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Great Plans For Celebration of Founders' Week.

DECORATIONS TO BE LAVISH.

Military and Civic Parades, Historical and Dramatic Pageants, Conventions and Sports to Mark Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the City's Founding. All of the plans for Philadelphia's

great celebration to commemorate the two hundred and twenty-fifth annivereary of the founding of that city are now complete, and the week of the festivities, Oct. 4-10, will witness the greatest municipal celebration ever attempted in any American city. It will be a week of parades, fifteen having been provided for; the presentation to the American public of the first historical pageant ever attempted in America, a parade which it will cost \$50,000 to equip; a week of conventions, of which there will be twenty; a week of field pageantry, similar to the great pageants given in London and ontinental Europe and more recently in Quebec; a week of exhibitions, historical, scientific and industrial; a week of naval displays in the Delaware river, in which twenty United States and foreign battleships and cruisers will participate, and many other features which have been arranged to attract the attention of people not only of Philadelphia, but of the United States

tion at sunrise on Sunday morning Oct. 4, when the bell of Independence hall, together with all the church chimes in the city, formally opens the celebration, to the closing of the cele-bration on the Saturday night following. Philadelphia will not witness an idle moment, says the New York Post. On Monday, Oct. 5, there will be a mobfiltration and parade of 30,000 United States soldiers, sallers and marines, with the entire national guard of Penngrivania and representatives from all the thirteen original colonies, sailors and marines from the foreign war vesseis and numerous other infiltary bod-tes. In the evening of that day there will be a celebration in the Academy of Music, at which the prosident of the United States and government officials, the governors of all the states and the mayors of all the leading cities, together with the representatives of foreign governments, who have been invited,

are expected to be present.

From the beginning of the celebra

Tuesday, Oct. 6, will witness what will probably be the most noted gatherings of Germans ever assembled. This feature of the programme will occupy the entire morning and will commemorate the two hundred and twentyfifth anniversary of the founding of Germantown by Francis Daniel Pas-torius, and representatives from all the states will take part. A parade of the German societies of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, numbering more than 15,000 people, will take place, and following it the cornerstone of a great monument, part of the cost of which will be defrayed by the United States government, will be laid. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon there will be a great parade of the police and fire depart-ments, showing their evolution from earliest times. In the same parade there will participate the state folice of Pennsylvania, details from departments of other leading cities and the volunteer fremen of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. In the evening the Germans will hold a celebration in the Academy of Music, and at the same time there will be a great assemblage of clergymen of all denominations in the Friends' Meeting House to discuss William Penn as a statesman and first

champion of religious liberty. On Wednesday, Oct. 7, will come the industrial parade. It will show the birth and development of all of Philadelphia's industries. The feature of this parade will be the evolution every industry from the crudest and earliest form of the seventeenth cen-tury up to the processes of the present All advertising will be eliminat-in the evening of this day there will be a parade of labor organizations

Thursday, Oct. 8, will be known as school children's and naval day. the morning 150,000 children will gathspecial service in Independence square. In the afternoon there will be a review of the war vessels in the Delaware, followed by a parade of 500 river craft, steaming up and down the river. In the evening there will aware, opposite the city front. Also in the evening there will be a parade of 15,000 uniformed members of the Order of Red Men, with historical floats. On the morning of this day the Academy of Music, at which there will be present representatives of all the states and foreign countries.

Friday, Oct. 9, will witness the first Aistorical pageant over given in the United States. It will be descriptive of the history of Philadelphia from the time of the first Swedish and Dutch settlements to the present time. About forty costly floats and 5,000 characters In costume will be shown in the dem-onstruction. Not only will it be the first of its kind presented in any American city, but will be on a much larger scale than any ever produced in Engiand or continental Europe. At 8 o'clock in the evening the Patriotic Order of Sons of

America, with numerous historical floats, will give a big parade. On the morning of this day the Italians of Philadelphia will present to the city a nonument erected to the memory of

Verdi and will give a street parade, Saturday, Oct. 10, has been devoted to athletics and Knights Templar exerches. In the morning there will be nillette sports, international automobile races, a national regatta on the Schuylkill river, special horse races and other sports. In the afternoon th Knights Templars of Pennsylvania will parade and then proceed to Pairmount park, where they will hold field exer-tises. At 11 o'clock in the evening the Knights Templars will return to the city hall and there bring to a cle great celebration by extinguishing the lights of the city hall.

On the six evenings of the week there will be a magnificent drama or pageant on Franklin field, University of Pennsylvania, which will show the history of Philadelphia neted. Plans for this drama, which will be known as "Philadelphia," have been in the course of preparation for five months, and it will show in minute detail the history and growth of the city. It will be presented in four acts. The first will show Philadeiphia from the time of the settlement by the Indians, the Dutch and the Swedes to the arrival of William Penn and the inging out of the city. About ten seenes will be necessary to portray this. The second not will show the colonial and Revolutionary periods, and about fourteen scenes will be necessary to fully portray the history of those times on will be shown the these various scenes will be shown the part Franklin took in the early Revolu-

tionary arrangements, Washing

ing command of the patriots, the oc-cupation of Philadelphia by the Brit-inh, the work of the Continental con-gress and terminating with the meet-ing of congress on July 4, 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was agreed to. The third act will portray all the leading events of the nine-teenth century, and the fourth and last act will show for the first time the part Philadelphia took with the United States and the second state troops in the close of the Spanish American war. Fully 1,000 characters and 200 musi-clans have been engaged for this great performance, and it is sufe to say that between 25,000 and factor penale will witness it every pight. The collected will be used for the production, while

on three stages will be various indexanx depicting leading events of each reviol. A number of grand operate state and numerous societies will participate in all the performances.

Philadephia will be invisity decoration of the great evidentials and an the great evidentials. ed for the great celebration, and on the city ball, the largest municipal building in the world, will be the nicet exten sive illuminations ever attempted on any single building. No less than 200, 300 incandescent lights, forming set figures, etc., will be used in this one plece of decoration. All the leading stores, manufacturing plants and buildings of the city will be decorated for the week.

THEATRICAL EXPOSITION.

Whole Field of Music and the Drams to Be Exploited.

The Italian ambassador at Washington has furnished a copy of the au-nouncement of the International Theatrical exposition to be held at Milan in 1913 in honor of the first centennial of the birth of Giucoppe Verdi, the The exposition will be divided into

three sections—the theater, physhouses and productions; music, composition and interpretation; artists and theatrical literature, relies, biographies, manuscripts, etc.

The theater section will include re-

production of ancient, mediaeval and modern playbouses or theaters; an-cient, mediaeval and modern productions or plays, a special division being devoted to moving picture apparatus, heating, illuminating, etc. The music section will include ancient and modern instruments and ac-

riods or epochs among the different races and nationalities.

The third section, which will be devoted to performances and theatrical literature, will include all that which pertains to the performers, to their work and to their memory, such as photographs, autographs, reproduc-tions of monuments. Divisions will be devoted to sacred music, national hymns, patriotic song, war song and folk song.

A Contly Wall,

A wall which it is estimated will cost nearly a million sterling is in course of construction by the British admiralty at Spithead. Night attacks on the harber by torpedo craft have shown that it is possible for these in-sidious vessels of war to creep unob-served along the shore, and the object of the wall is to divert all navigation through one recognized channel, which can easily be covered by the search-lights. The wall will consist of great blocks of concrete, each weighing sixty tons, which are being placed at intervals of a few yards along the shallows

Through the Azure Deeps of Air. Oh, bumblebre, careening swift To gather honey sweet. You needn't wear such many airs. We, too, can do the feat.

Oh, lark, uprising in the morn At heaven's gate to sing, You needn't be stuck up. We, too, Can warble on the wing.

Oh, hawk, descending in your flight, To pounce upon your pray. Tou needn't think yourself great shakes. We, too, have found the way.

Oh, eag's, gasing on the sun
With proud, unblinking eye,
You won't be monarch very long.
We, too, know how to fly.
-Mailandburgh Wilson in New York Sun.

Bovices In or On the Water. The season has added heavily to the secord of drownings, accidents pecultarly tragic and distressing, because they are usually met with in search of health or pleasure under apparently safe conditions. The mere thought o a bath or a swim or a sail is so cheer ing that it seems cruel to poison the spirits of the venturers with bluts of danger. And really where millions ens come to grief. But, few as the drowning accidents are compared with the risks, the number should be reduced if not practically eliminated

from the year's records of mishaps It is the custom of many experts to and on the water to say that drowning accidents generally result from Incx cusable ignorance or heedlessness. Of course no one should venture in or upon deep water without a fair know! edge of the ways of the element and of the art by which man conquers its treacherous power. It looks safe and tuneent and is a well nigh irresistifcharmer in warm weather. Probably the majority of drowning accidents whether the victims are precipitated from craft or get in too deep while bathing, are due to the inability to swim or, rather, to keep affort. There should also be added among the causes of drowning failure to keep a level head. Fright contributes to drowning

casualties. Unless heavily weighted a person immarsed in water will rise to the surface and should then expel the water from the nostrils and keep the mouth shut when immersed again, so as to avoid stranging. Only a trifling support is needed to prevent a person from sinking if that support is for the head. The nonswimmer should not struggle to swim, but, rather, keep quiet and float, with or without aids, such as a board, paddle or piece of furniture. A corked bottle will sink if pitched into the water, but will rise again and stay up. It is much the same with a live body, provided the mouth is kept closed. It would be well for every one liable to risks on the water to learn beforehand how to act in emergencies. The matter of awimming, floating, sinking and conwater waist deep as in water six feet deep. Swim if you wish to and can, but at least learn to float and to main talu self control even when etolently tossed about and forced under water

Dynamite. Dynamite explodes so rapidly that its force is exerted in the direction from which the greatest pressure comes. That is, if the dynamite he placed on the ground the explosive force is down; if it be hung against a wall its force attacks the wall; if it be bung under an object its force is

Three good washes are received by an Abyssinian during his career-at his lifety on the marriage morn and at his doubt to all other times be shons some and water

ARE NOT COING TO SWAP HORSES

Pennsylvanians to Follow Old Abe Lincoln's Policy.

TARIFF MADE STATE WEALTHY

Taft and Sherman Stand For Protection, and Their Triumphant Election Will Insure a Period of Unprecedented Prosperity and a Continuance of Roosevelt's Patriotic American Administration of the National

[Special Correspondence.] Harrisburg, Sept. 15.

"Never swap horses while crossing a stream." This trite and homely ad monition of "Old Abe" Lincoln will be followed by the voters of Pennsylvania at the coming election, when they will roll up a tremendous majority for the party of protection and prosperity Reports from every county in the commonwealth show that the great body of Pennsylvanians, the farmers the merchants and the wage carners in all the big industrial centers ar determined to vote for Taft and Sher man and indorse the platform of the Republican party. Pryan is making tariff reduction, which to the Democrata means their

old storan of free trade the para-mount issue of his campaign. In doing that he is striking directly at Fennsylvania, at Pennsylvania labor, at Pennsylvania capital and at Pennsylvania's vast natural resources, per coal her from her coment and her

carlous other interests. No Free Trade For Pennsylvania. The Keystone state has acquired ber enviable position as the most prosperous and wealthlest state in the Union under the Republican party's administration of state and national affairs, and to no other policy does she

tive tariff.

The present on laught of Bryanism upon the tariff has aroused a feeling of Indi nation and alarm in every quarter of this state.

Just as confidence is being restored as orders for manufactured products are coming in and mills are starting oke evens and blast furnaces ar being lighted and the textile and all manner of industrial establishments are resuming operations, after a tem-perary ecasation, along comes Bryan with his tirales against the protective tariff. He is serving notice upon capi-tal and later allke that in the event of his election revolutionary tactics may be looked for to the inevitable destruction of the interests of the wage earner and the manufacturer, to the granger, the duiryman the mine worker and all classes of citizens of good depend upon the administration Taft's Nomination Brought Confidence No reasonable man has attempted to charge to the Republican party re-

ance in business and momentary halt in the march of progress. But every one who stops to consider the revival of confidence, the resump-tion of commercial and industrial ac-tivities and the universal predictions of a renewal of good times, cannot bu attribute these conditions to the popu lar belief that the election of Taft and Sherman and the continuance of the Republican party in control of the federal government means an assur-

spensibility for the recent disturb

ance of national prosperity. To Promote American Patriotism. The patriotism and sturds Ameri cantem of the administrat out They dore Rooseveit all know will be ne-centasted with Judge William Howard Taft in the White House and the prestize that has been added to "Old Glory" by the vilorous Ross-veltian scholes will never be detracted from y any act of the distinguished son of this who is now the Republican

andard-bearer-The vital concern which every Penn sylvanian must have in the present campaign was emphasized by United Sintes Senator Bules Penrose in his recent speech before the Republicans of Lebigh county, when he made the

Penrose On the Tariff,

This is pre-calmently an areworld over of mannership in agental and agricultural development. The United States begins in all the forms

defeat for the precisionly continued during that entire period of low facilitant until relief was obtained by a reto protestion. The history tariff localismon in congress is one o continuous struggle

Surrow markets the principle of pro-terior markets. The principle of pro-terior to American labor and talus-try has frequently been put in peril in the house of its friends.

Democratic Soup House Period. "Every one recalls the dreadful i dustrial depression during Cleveland record administration. Following the establishment of protection in 185 came an immediate restoration of prosperity, which continued steadily until the great disturbances in world finances resulting from the Boar and Russed aparest wars and the local disturbances resulting from the great looses exteriored in in the Baltimers and San Frai there disasters disturb ances due admitted to mencur-ciness and noing but temperary in

duration.
These inuses, with the lack of suificient currelies to finance great undertakings consequent upon the trementions prespectly which has come
to the country twice a decade of protection, are generally consocient to be
the chief cloments in that constitute
which we all believe to be but tonpoears in the extraordinary prosperi and industrial development and ex-pansion of somewhere which the countablished in the election of William

of the country cannot be safely trusted to the Republican party

"The people from one end of the land to the other demand a committon of the temporary interruption to our prosperity from which we are recently recovering. They are most interested in such an administration of the government and such legislation by con gress as can most reasonably be exted to bring about a resumption our splendtd march of development at home and abroad.

Want American Standard of Wanes "The great mass of our people want ment at remunerative wares which will enable them to maintain a stand and of living such as becomes Ameriand any question that the mainte ce of the principle of protection or Republican administration and -lation has secured these results. "History has shown that where this condition has been interrupted by Democratic success and train tinker inc and free trade principles that dis r and punic have ensued. Closed mills and idle men were to

familiar to all of us a little over twelve years ago, and would hardly need re-calling now were we not so and to for get. Nor is there anything in the attito of the Democratic party to assure American people of a consistent because to the protective principle. Tariff Cuts Cause Depression.

tective system can lest be maintain "The general statement stands u challenged that whenever the tars

has been reduced in whole or in par business depression has followed mercial and industrial panics. "The present tariff law has been in operation unchanged longer than an other tariff law in our history.

"Many favor continuing the law up changed for the present on the theor that stability of conditions is an e sential feature of any tariff syste and that the agitation in changing the trade conditions, and is apt to be for

mand for a readjustment of schedules to meet changed conditions in the in-dustrial world, and it is renewled on can party this year stands emphat products, whether of the factory, th farm or the mine, sufficiently great to equal the difference between the cost of production abroad and at home, and that this difference should, of course include the difference between the wages paid in this country and the

Senator's Pledges to Constituents. Senator Penrose told of the ment already under way by 5 Relican congress to revise tariff so "As a member of the senste cen

mittee. I pledge myself to sustain the protective principle so vital to the in-dustrial prestority of this great state of Pennsylvania.

"A harmonious and triumphant Reput lican party continued in power t in everwhelming vote of confidence on the part of the American people of or calculated to insure un impo began with the elof William McKinley in 1886, than ca be hoped for by the most sanguine i f a Democratic house of represents ives, with the record of the Demracy in the past for blundering and disaster in connection with the finanal legislation of the cour

Food and Human Energy For the matter of five years or me

there has been a constant tendency lu this country to declare that men now adays eat overmuch and Sir James Crichton-Browne, a distinguished authority among physicians in the English speaking world, is out with a protest against the limitations of diet which has attracted particular attention here in America. Dr. Crichton Browne believes that the abstemious medical brothren in recent years, more particularly abstinence from certain kinds of food to the degree often recommended, is not only unwise, but pos

itively dangerous. The reason given by this English authority in dietetics for his present em phatic protest is that the decrease of nutriment will undoubtedly impair the efficiency, physical and mental, of the individual. He does not hesitate to affirm that the vitality and construtive energy of the successful races may almost be measured in direct rato to the unimal food which cuters into their diet. Meat eating peasants are said to make the best soldiers, and in recent years the men in active milftary service are better nourished than the classes at home from which they are drawn, measures believed to be necessary in order to keep the army up to the standard of efficiency.

Wise physicians realize that the quantity and the quality of food required to keep the human being a work is largely an tadividual matte It is with food very much as it is with their fellows. We are engines of activity with appointed tasks, and our necessities for fuel and repairs vary according to our individual structure

Russell Sage's dead assets were only S per cent of his fortune, after half a promoters and other types of dollar chasers. "Nothing venture, nothing have," is a classic adage. Sage gath ered in more probably in proportion to of modern times.

Now that Hiram Percy Maxim has made a success of the poisciess ritle he will be free to devote his efforts to hastening the day of the baricless dog. the cryless baby and the smelless on-

With Wellington in his grave and the Napoleons gone to seed, the kalser thinks it safe to poke France and England in the ribs when he feels a lift stronuous. "The speed maniac also risks his

own life," says a contemporary. But

rificed to his mani-General Comprehism of templin to

To the Teachers of Wayne County.

The management of the Wayne County Fair are desirous of securing the cooperation of the teachers and scholars in making the coming fair not only a financial success but to make it of an educational benefit as well. To aid in this cause we have secured two speakers from two of the foremost educational institutions in the State namely.

College, both of Scranton, to be present on Wednesday afterwoon, Sept. 30th. Neither of these schoole need an intro-duction to the people of Wayne county, As an inducement for the teachers and scholars to be present on this day an admission ticket will be sent to all teachers and also to all scholars under 16 years of age. Scholars' tickets will be forwarded to the teachers for distribution. As the County Superinten dent has not as yet received the names of all the teachers, we will see that all teachers in the county write the under-signed at once, stating post office ad-dress and number of scholars attending

their school under 10 years of age.

To help defray traveling expenses perhaps you may have some article for exhibition, a colt, calf, chekens, vegetables, fancy work, paintings or flowers. Three, however, should be brought in Monday, Sept. 28th. If you haven't a premium itst write the Secretary. EMERISON W. GAMMELL, Sec'y. Honesdate, Sept. 14, 1268.

TAPT AS POOSEVELT SEES HIM. - President as to the TAPT AS POOSEVELT SEES HIM.—President Roosevelt's testimony as to the fitness of Secretary Taft for the Presidency is so emphatic and so clear that it bears repetition. He said:

"I feel that the country is indeed to be congratulated upon the nomination of Mr. Taft, I have known him intimater for many years and I have a matery for many years and I have a fectiliar feeling for him because throughout that time we have worked for the same object with the same pur-poses and ideals. I do not believe there could be found in all the country a man so well fitted to be President. He is not only absolutely fearless, absolute ly disinterested and upright, but he has the widest acquaintance with the na-tion's needs without and within and the broadest sympathies with all our citi

zens.
"He would be as emphatically President of the plain people as Lin-coln, yet not Lincoln himself would be freer from the least taint of demagog ery, the least tendency to arouse or ap peal to class hatred of any kind. Hi has a peculiar and intimate knowledge has a peculiar and intimate knowledge of and sympathy with the needs of all our people—of the farmer, of the wageworker, of the business man, of the property owner. No matter what a man's occupation or social position, no matter what his creed, his color or the section of the country from which be comes, if he is an honest, hard-working man who tries to do his duty toward his neighbor and toward the country. has was tree to do his duty toward his neighbor and toward the country, he can rest assured that he will have in Mr. Taft the most fearless of champions. Mr. Taft stands against privilege and he stands pre-eminently for the broad principles of American citizenship which lie at the foundation of our na-tional well, hency." tional well-being."

One of the most remarkable stretches of railroad track in the world is soon to be opened in Montana. It is about one hundred and lifteen miles long, and in passing over it a passenger will go from Fergus into Yellowstone county fifty-eight times and return into Fergus couneight times and return into Fergus county lifty nine times during the ride. He will thus have crossed the line separating the two counties 117 times. When it is considered that the line which separates the two political divisions is nothing more or less than the Mussetshell River, the feat will become even more remarkable. For each crossing of the line there is a bridge. Hence, 117 bridges have been constructed in a distance of 115 miles.

On Salt River, Aris, there is in cours On Salt River, Ariz, there is in course of construction what is said to be the highest dam in the world. When it is completed in 1908, Roosevelt, the town on the site, will be 172 feet below the level of the water. It is anticipated that the head obtained will be the means of securing abundant power. A temporary power plant, a cement mill, ice plant, lighting plant and sawmill have been completed. A telephone line has been installed to the head works of the power canal, eighteen miles above the power canal, eighteen miles above Roosevelt, and extended in the other which is thirty miles from Phoenix.

"G-g good evening!" said the young an who had come to speak to the girl's "Good evening!" replied the old gen tleman. "You look a little nervous. How do you feel!" "Flattered." replied the young man. "I was afraid I looked scared to death."

Mr. Newbeau-Your tenth birthday eh! My! if you keep on having birth days you'll soon catch up to your big sister. Elsie (his sister-in-law-to-be, perhaps)

- Yes I guess so, because she's stopped;
she's been 21 as long as I can remem

"I believe I can truthfully say," re-marked the self-complacent man, "that have only one fault and that's a small "Yes!"replied the candid man. "That's

just like the hole in a nickel. It may be a small hole, but it makes the nickel no good."

Bill—"Anything new at the theatre!" Jill—"On yes; down at the Tregic Theatre they have three Hamlets on the

"len't it a bit confusing?"
"Very; it is hard work to tell just
which one to throw the eggs at!" MRS. FULLER HOOZE-Your condition ast night surprised me.
Mr. Faller Bocze-I was perfectly

Fuller Bo(z)-I know. That that surprised me "Did you know, Willie, that your big ster and invited me to take dinner with our lamnly, next Sunday?" asked Mr.

ewheau, "Sure!" replied her little brother, 'Ma and pa told her they wanted to see what kind of table manners you've got." is the charge against the prisoner?"
"Having an infernal machine in his possession, your honor," replied the policeman. "Officer," said the magistrate, "what

"Aparchist or chauffeur!" queried the Father—"So, Fritz, I've concluded to cetire from active life and turn the busi-Fritz - Say, dad, can't you work

few years longer, and then we can re tire together." "I see," said Mrs. Starvem, "that certain scientist claims we'll soon get a palatable food from wood—" "Weil," growled the cracky boarder, "it seems impossible to get it out

ritch, he's always ready to confess his "Numerac! Why, he's forever brag ging about being self-made."
"Of course; that's just it."

The lover can't help showing the girl he's calling on that when he's slow going he's positively "gone."

Jones—"Is that cheese good!"
Shopkeeper—"Good! Why it's unapproachable."

lings - I never want to see him again.

It is not what you get But what you Save that makes you rich.

the sause was have secured to specific the state of the foremost educational institutions in the State namely:—
The International Correspondence School and the Lackswanna Business save a tenth of your income, no matter how small and deposit

HONESDALE DIME BANK.

This institution will also take care of your business account and furnish you free a check book, so that you can pay your bills by check.

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